years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any such contract or agreement, as aforesid, may, at the option of the Treatment of the United States, be declared absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress of officer of the United States convicted, as aforesid, shall, moreover, be discussed to be a successful to the Covernment of the United States.

Approved, July 16, 1962.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Bully, Sandays Excepter, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

HORSE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

or The publication office of the Marsons REPUBLICAN IS At the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep-herd's book store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Tuesday, August 12, 1862.

The best plan we have yet seen is thus given by the Lowell Courier; it gives every man a fair chance, without the possibility of collimates no such thing. It recognizes the existing fact of the relation of master and slave, and protects in certain cases the claim of the master to the rervices of the slave. But it does or recognize a slave as property, in the same in which a horse is property. A slave to more property, because his services re due to a master, than are youth in their minority, because their laber, until they rrive at the age of twenty-one years, beings to their fathers. The most that can a said in such cases, is, that certain relations one exist between classes of persons, and the institute of the contrary, a written paper is drawn, then Mr. Smith is clear; but if, on the contrary, a written paper is drawn, then Mr. Smith is clear; but if, on the contrary, a written paper is drawn, then Mr. Smith is clear; but if, on the contrary, a written paper is drawn, then the stablishes these relations, may of alter them under changed circumstances at for good cause, without invading rights the United States recognises property in slaves not recognize a slave as property, in the their minority, because their labor, until they be said in such cases, is, that certain relaand for good cause, without invading rights of property, or laying a foundation for a demand for compensation from any quarter.

It ought to be proper to presume, in respect to any Christian community, that no relations exist in it, which are not for the equal benefit of both parties, and none in which one side has such an advantage as to amount to property lations which the law establishes between ather and children, master and apprentice the other side, and intended as a full balance

simost always seems this identical ground in playe us to the master. Slaveholders them-selves have been whining for a generation upon the burden thrown upon them by slavery. They have alwas expressed their willingness to give up their bondsmen if they could be rid of them. It is only the other day, at Indianapo-its, that Gov. Wickliffs, of Kentucky, declared that he had devoted the earnings of forty years of law practice to feeding and clothing his Of course the statement is false have been accustomed to express themselves. To take their avowed view of the matter, it is they each have important claims upon the port, and a Christian community should no are not a fair offset against each other. Slave holders have always insisted that they were so,

ses proposed, so as to make minority erminate at the age of twenty years instead of may that this deprivation of a year's service was a loss of property to the father, in such a seese as to entitle him to compensation. And right to the services of a slave is valuable.

emancipation in this country, and that is the recent one in this District of Columbia. That ed a major general of volunteers. cature of the bill abolishing slavery here was voted for it, and was only retained in order to conciliate a few votes which could not have been had without it. There was no general admission of its justice. On the contrary, was shown in the debate upon the bill, and not attempted to be controverted, that slavery had no legal existence here, and was merely a long land, when that State coded, this District, the law limited slavery to imported Africans and their immediate children; and this was really the law existing here since, unaffected by this District. It was, thus, not because any right to compensation was admitted, that it was voted, but because, in the close balance of par ties, the abolition of slavery here could not be carried in any other form

In the resolution passed by Congress in March isst, at the instance of the President, promising indemnity to such States as would abolish size very before this war closes, there is not a single word about compensating the owners of slaves. That resolution pledged indemnity to the Blates. was expressly declared that the States should resigning, precisely as I have reported it. That dispose of this indemnity as they sate fit. They will speedily settle the question of veracity. might devote it to colonization, to works of public improvement, to the payment of their own debts, to educating the liberated slaves, or to providing them with homesteads. They might, to be sure, devote a part of it to com pensating the owners of slaves, but who believes that a single one of them would have Senator, only "supposes that he heard all that done so." What State is there, with ten, twen-was said."

AGATS. ty, or thirty millions received into its treasury

cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the Constitution of the United States he brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust and profit as such member of Congress, shall, for every such offence, he liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction the reof, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding the thread of the pention of the continuous in derstood when it was passed. It is not so, the discretion of the court trying the same; and any such contract or agreement, as afterward, may, at the option of the Trusteen.

Since drafting has become the sucject of general interest, inquiries are constantly made as to the manner in which the draft is to be made. No order on the subject has yet been made; therefore we can only say how it has been done, and to propose how it should be

been done, and to propose how it should be done.

"In Maine, during the 'Madawaska war,' when there were drafted a certain number of men, the following method was adopted: All the men in a town liable to do military duty were amembled, and a number of pleces of paper were prepared, on part of which was written the word 'Go,' and every man was required to draw a paper, and if he draw a blank, of course he was clear, but if he draw a 'Go,' then he was required to be ready. In a city, or where the population is very large, this method would be too tedious, if not entirely impracticable, and therefore some other method must be devised."

The best nian we have ret seen is thus given

The best plan we have yet seen is thus give

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR did not go He was afflicted with rheumatism and with general prostration, caused by the great labors of his office. His health is not fully setored, but he was yesterday at Philadelphia

The Commissioner of Patents, who had also been to Bedford Springs, returned here last

An Escars.-Captain Dougherty, of the 93 Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, showed us, yesterday, the small Bible and watch on his left breast at force of the bullet by which he was struck The watch, of course, is thoroughly smashed The builet went sbont half through the Bible, and then worked out in fragments at one end.

Our readers should not fail to remember that the Fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded oldiers in our city commences this evening. ciation. The mere statement of the fact that to make the opening address, will suffice to fill Odd Fellows' Hall. The Marine Band will discourse such music as they only can discourse at intervals during the evening. It would require too much space to mention other antici-pated attractions. We need only add, it will

cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 11. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In your issue of this this morning, I notice an editorial reference to one of my dispatches to the Cincinnate Gazette concerning the recent interview of certain Western men with the President, on the subject of accepting negro regiments, followed by tion which professes to correct certain false impressions on the same subject, and

"The statement contained in a special dis-patch to the Choinman Daily Gazette, publishes August 5, that one of the Senators present said "I hope, in God's name, Mr. President, you will resign and let Mr. Hamlin try it," is totally un-true."

The communication is without signature, bu you state that it is from one of the United States Senators who were present at the interview

us have them a little closer. If the communicating Senator will authenti cate any such statement as the above, by affixing his own signature to it, I will produce the That resolution pledged indomnity to the States, tor the public and private inconveniences which interview, and toho distinctly declared that he abolition might be thought to occasion. It

> It may be noticed that your correspondent makes no denial of the President's baving said that, if the people were dissatisfied, he resign and let Mr. Hamlin try it; and while very freely contradicting my statement about the reply, and thus giving the lie to his brother

done so? What State is there, with ten, twenty, or thirty millions received into its treasury from the United States, and with the unrettered right to do as they please with it, which would appropriate a dollar to any such purpose? The States will not have arrived at the conclusion that they had better abolish slavery, until they have also arrived at a view of the whole subject of slavery, which would disincline them altogether to voting money to reisvolution of Cangress was passed, that it pleased compensation to slave-holders. We recollect very well some articles, at that time,

Great Battle Near Oulpeper Court House On Saturday. ONE OF THE HOTTEST CON-

THE EXEMY BEATEN OFF Generals Pope, Bunks, Sigel. and McDewell on the Field.

Stonewall Jackson and Ewell in

The Rebel Force Fifty Thousand Strong!

THE LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

Currespendence of the Associated Press.

Culferfers, August 9.—Last night, General Banka's corps left here to intercept and give fight to Ewell, if he attempted to force a passage to this town. At an earlier hour Crawford's brigade, of Gen. Williama's division, went out seven miles, in view of checking the enemy's advance, till the rest of the corps could arrive. Halting at Cedar Creek, he learned that Ewell was encamped for the night behind Slaughter's Mountain, with pickets extending to the west siops, over which the road passes.

At an early hour, Gen. Bayard, at the head of his cavalry brigade, went out to drive in the enemy's pickets, and learn what he could of their strength and intentions. He returned in an hour, and reported the enemy's advance to the crest of the slope, with all his trains.

Discovering certain signs of our proximity, Ewell withdrew his trains, concealed his artillery and infantry in the woods of the mountain and ravines, leaving only a few envarly in sight. Bayard concealed his cavalry, except the skirmishers and videttes, when the enemy's movements on the heights were bolder. Regiments of cavalry, and occasionally infantry were displaying and mancurvering peat clear pitcos to the right and left of the road and up the mountain alopes.

Along our left, half a uffle from the road.

Smith should be the name, and a blank from the other box, Mr. Smith is clear; but if, on the contrary, a written paper is drawn, then Mr. Smith, or his substitute, if he perfer to send eac, is doomed for nine months' service in the army of the Union. Every man would thus stand an equal chance, the one worth \$100,000, if liable to do military duty, standing the same chance of a draft as the humblest laborer.

THREE TROUGAMD SLAVES CONVISCATED.—A telter from General Curtis's army, at Helena. Arkansas, says that nearly three thousand slaves have come into camp and are there employed, and that the slaves of the rebel General Pillow have been set free; also those of General Hindman, and the house of the latter is General Curtis's headquarters.

Many of the freed negroes are going out with Government teams and escorts and claiming the cotton on the plantations as theirs, by right of having worked hard to rajee it; and where their masters are convicted of disloyalty, General Curtis permits them to have it brought in and sold for their own benefit. Several thousand dollars have been realized for them in this way.

The line of the enemy's batteries was in the delars have been realized for them in this way.

The line of the enemy's batteries was in the court of the cuemy's batteries was in the court of the enemy's batter

The line of the enemy's batteries was in the

the mountain side, at least 200 feet higher than our own.

The line of the enemy's batteries was in the form of a crescent; the circumference was about two and a half miles. Our batteries are necessarily planted in a nearly straight line, and subjected to a cress fire. Shelling the subjected to a cress fire. Shelling the think intermission continued for an hour, when the unemy developed two more batteries in continuation of horns of the crescent, and within three-quarters of a mile of either end of our line, producing greater effect than their more dislated ones.

A live o'clock orders were given to ccare firing and open with infantry, under cover, on the hearest batteries; Gen. Williams's dislator occupied the right of the road, of Crawford's brigade, made an attempt to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were mest by a feature planted on the crest of the hill, and began to charge the battery, but were repulsed with great loss. The infantry were be batteries of the country the catteries of the country of the feature planted of the country of the feature planted of the country of the feature planted o

a abot, fracturing his left elbow, and another in

his right foot.

These are all the details which can be forwarded to night, in consequence of the lateness of the bour and other obstacles. Since the correspondent left the field, large reinforcements have reached there, and for an

reinforcements have been exchanged, hour shots have been exchanged.

It is but due to say, that Gen. Broks's skill and bravery were the subject of much favorable comment. He was ably and bravely seconded by every officer and man, as far as the observation of your correspondent extended.

Another Account of the Battle.

HEADQUARTERS,
Six Miles Beyond Culpepper, Va.,
August 10, 1862.

A battle was fought yesterday between Gen.
Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard,
of Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry
brigade, had been engaged the day before in
the extreme advance near the Rapidan river,
skirmishing and manceuvering, taking some
prisoners, and ending with a slight loss—batling the efforts of a large force to surround and
cut them off.

cut them off.
Yesterday morning he was engaged for some
hours before Gen. Banks bane up, and, with
four regiments of cavalry, the First Pennsylvania, First Maine, and First Rhode Island, de
layed and embarrased the quemy's advance.
The rebels, under Jackson and Ewell, had
crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance
guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen.
Banks yesterday alternoon, about six miles
south of Culpepper Court-House.
The fight was almost wholly with artillery at
first; but the infantry became engaged about

Banks resterday atternoon, shout six miles enough, south of Culpepper Court-House.
The fight was almost wholly with artitlery at first; but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

imms, suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground.

It was not till about six o'clock that it be-

It was not till about six o'clock that it be came evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that, there had been a rather desultory cannounde. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points.

Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At half past seven o'clock General Popearrived on the field from Culpaper, accompanied by General McDowell, with part of Mc Dowell's corps. The battle was substantially over. Gen. Banks holding the same ground that he occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till

bers, and the ambulances were promptly on the spot to carry off those unable to walk. The scenes that made the morning light ter-thle were the concomiants of all battle-fields. After the arrival continuing at intervals till availlery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full. The rebels planted a

battery against General McDowell's centre, where General Pope and General Banks were, intigging them both under the fire.

The generals and their staffs were so must the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a midden charge of rebel cardalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross fire from the rebels and their committoes. The fire of the rebel batteries was intermediately and their committees the staff of the rebel batteries was intermediately and their committees the place of Gen. Banks's exhausted colomns. The enemy did not recew the attack except by artillery. The troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and was constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were completed during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

Gen. Banks is rather severely burt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. Geary is wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

this morning with his command.

Gen. Gery is wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

Gen. Augur is severely wounded.

Major Pelonge, General Banks' Adjutant, took command of a besitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely but not dangerously wounded in the side.

The Second Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-Sevent Indiana, and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania are badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsey, of Gen. Banks' staff, had his horse shot under him.

The robel General Wilder was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides—not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle. Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 men, reached the rebels last night at about the same time ours arrived.

Stremaking in front is going on this morning.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning but the troops on both sides are so much ex-hausted by fatigue and the lutense heat the no serious emounter is expected to-day.

Fr. in the New York Herald Correspondence.

Wasmington, Aug. 10.—The most desperate fight for the numbers engaged since the war commenced occurred yesterday at Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Calpeper Court House, Virginia, between Geo. Banks's corps d'armee of Gen. Pope's forces and the rebets under Stonewall Jackson in person. Geo. Pope had sent Geo. Banks's command to the front early in the morning, and the divisions of Generals Angur and Williams took position a mile or a mile and a half this side the ground of the skir mish of the day previous.

In the afternoon, Crawford's brigade of Geo. Williams' division, composed of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Tsuth Mains, Fifth Connecticut, and Twenty-eighth New York regiments, with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward to a piece of high ground between Cedar creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Culpeper and Gordonsville turnpike crosses that stream. To the south of of this point, distant about three fourths of a mile, rises the Cedar Mountain, a spur of the great thoroughlare range.

No somer had our troops emerged from the timber on the north, and crossed Cedar creek, than a battery of heavy guns, located in the thick timber half way up the mountain side, opened upon them with shot and shell, and another, of smaller guns, from a point of timber about three-eighths of a mile to the west-ward.

was so fully displayed.

Our troops lought with the valor of veterans. No socner did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented. Regiment vied with regiment, and brigade with brigade, in deeds of valor; and few instances indeed were there where even individuals failtered.

The Eighth and Twelfth regulars, attached to Gen. Banks' corps, led by Capt. Pitcher, did excellent service. Capt. Pitcher was wounded severely, though not dangerously, in the knee by a musket shot, but he kept the field until the end.

With the satisfact in old derivent the field until

by a musket shot, but he kept the field until
the end.

With the setting in of darkness the firing of
musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the
mountain kept up a random fire until near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small
copes of wood, about half a mile to the rear of
heir first position, where they were joined soon
after by the corps of Gens. McDowell and Sigel,
who formed in their rear.

At aine o'clock in the evening the hungry
and wearied troops of General Banks were
relieved by portions of McDowell's command,
and fell back a half mile, resting on their arms
in a pleasant clover field.

The night was unusually justrous, and all

In a pleasant clover field.

The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in the bright daylight. Thoroughfare Mountain loomed up to the west, a rebel signal light now flashing through space, and our long columns standing by their muskets, stretched up and down all the slopes and fields, were dimly descried with their faces towards the nearly.

est followed.

Gen. Banks's right wing, under Gen. Wiling our position, the enemy commenced shell

ing our position, the enemy commenced shelting us.

Their firing was generally excellent, the shells bursting among trains, ambulances and horses, soon compelling our soldiers to move back toward Culpepper.

A poulc was very nearly occasioned at this time, as the regiments took to their heels to get out of range, and seeing so many men retreating, others that bad not reached the field also started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people, who added to the existing misfortness by telling wild stories of repulse, loss, and discomfiture.

Soon the provoct's guards were thrown across the roads and fields, stopping stragglers, and suffering only the wounded to pass.

The wounded came in on foot in great numbers, and the ambulances were promptly on

est of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to avoid it.

We took swarm rabel prisoners, from whom I gained some information. It is certain that the rebel Gest. Whater is killed.
Gen. Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand. Gen. Saxton is mortally wounded.
The rebel force engaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand.
The commission on our side are fully set forth in the list of names 1 send you of killed and wounded, now at the hospitals in Culpeper Court House. The list was taken at 9 o'clock to-day.

to-day.

Gen. Augur's wound is not dangerous. It is a fissh wound in the hip. Gen. Geory is severely wounded in the arm.

Gen. Banks had his horse killed under him, as did also the ohler of Gen. Pope's staff, Col.

as did also the chief of Gen. Pope a sun, con-Ruggies.

Large numbers of hospital tents and stores were sent from Washington to day to the scene of action.

Culpeper is one vast hospital, though most of the wounded will be sent on to Washington for treatment.

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

From the Star of last evening.

The editor of the Slar, who was in eight of the oon, gives the following additional items : The prisoners may that the rebels commenced the fight with 10,000 men, Ewell in command, who were reinforced by Jackson with 5,000 before 6 p.m.; the balance of J.'s army getting up early in the night. They claim their combined force to be from fifty to sixty thousand

blased force to be from fifty to sixty thousand strong.

By a break in the telegraph, the reception of Gen. Pope's order, to Gen. King to join him with his (K.*) admirable division, was delayed twenty four hours. He, however, started his advance from the vicinity of Frederickshurg at 4 p. m. of Saturday, and at 8 a. m. Sanday had reached Elk Run Ford. So he is doubtless up with the main army by this hour.

We lost a single piece of artillery—one of Beet's. It upset in a ditch, and as it could not be righted by those in charge of it, was abandoned.

loned. We beard (after leaving the field) that two ff Gen. Pope's staff were killed by rebel fire luring the lating part of the engagement, but were then without the means of verifying the

during the latter part of the engagement, but were then without the means of verifying the fact.

Our loss of regimental and company officers was very heavy. Among those killed were Col. Crain, of the Third Wisconsin; Major Savage and Capta. Abbots, Russell, and Gooding, a d Lieut Browning, of the Second Massachusetts. Col. Donnelly, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvanis, was, we feer, mortally wounded. Col. Creighton and Adi. Melyneau, of the Seventh Ohio, are also very badly wounded. Capt. Robt. W. Clarke, of the First District regiment, received a wound in the foot.

General August received a Minnie ball in his back, as he was in front of his division, turning in his saddle to other it on. Gen. Geary is wounded in the arm, so that he will likely lose it; and Gen. Prince is slightly wounded. On Saturday, evening, as Gen. Augur was being carried past us back to the hospital, it was thought his wound was mortal, but or surgical examination it was found to be a severe but not a dangerous wound, we rejoice to be able to say.

A Door Open for Holping Hands. Six or eight hundred sick men bave been landed at Falls Church within the last four or five days, where but few, very few, comf

five days, where but few, very few, comforts were provided for them. Many of these men are beliefees, and yet there are not estimated to take care of them.

Twenty-five men and women, who feel like rolling up that niseves and guing to work, are needed to administer to them. Go who can. Take fruit and vegetables with you. Brush of the files, they are too feeble, some of them, to do it. Take cool water and a sponge, and go bathe their fevered brows.

Two hundred were landed on Friday evening, and no tents sufficient to accommodate them were ready.

It has been suggested by officers in General Pope's command, that the army might be in-creased by enlisting or employing in each comto serve as teamsters, cooks, &c., which would would angment the effective force of the army something over 40,000, and that of veteran soldiers who have been in the service from the first. Apply this rule also to the 600,000 now being raised, and we have an aggregate in-crease to the army of 80 to 100,000. Or what is better, callst into each of these regiments a sufficient number of blacks to serve as team-sters and cooks, and it will reduce the number to be relead in some of the States a thousand sters and cooks, and it will reduce the number to be raised in some of the States a thousand men, and in others more, which, in the middle of harresting, is quite an object. The plan-here proposed of enlisting a certain number of buncks into each company, is simply systematizing what has already been authorized by the President. Our generals are already authorized and instructed to employ the blacks as they may have occasion for their services, but no plan has yet been introduced which employs them to any considerable extent. Let the places of the 40,000 teamsters and cooks be immediately filled by them, and the army be locreased by that number of veterans.

THE PLAINS .- Gov. Evans, in his late me to the Legislative Assembly of Colorado Ter-

to the Legislative Assembly of Colorado Territory, speaks as follows:

"But the feature of the plains of the most interest is the great advantage they offer as a
grazing country. Although the grass is small
and dried up in July and Angust, it is of such
nutritious quality that cattle of all kinds thrive
and fasten upon it all the year round—the
snows of winter never covering up the surface
long enough to produce serious inconvenience.
Large herds of oxitie from the immense trains
that traverse, during the spring, summer, and long enough to produce serious inconvenience. Large herds of ositile from the immense trains that traverse, during the spring, summer, and autumn, those greatest natural roadways to be found in the world, extending up the Platte and Arkansas rivers, from the Missouri to our Territory, are turned out to graze on these plains, jaded and worn down in the antumn, and without having had any other feed until spring, are found in good order, and many of them well fattened for the slaughter. I am satisfied that these plains, described in the books and laid down on the maps as a vast desert, are better adapted to the raising of horses, unles, cattle, and sheep, than any other part of our common country; the only expense of raising stock here being that of herding.

"The innumerable herds of wild cattle or buffalo, and the droves of Indian horses and the flooks of elk, antelope, and deer, that have sobeisted by pasturage alone on these plains from time immemoral, should have suggested the exceeding richness of the grasses upon

buffalo, and the droves of Indian horses and the flooks of elk, antelope, and deer, that have substated by pasturage alone on these plains from time immemorial, should have suggested the exceeding richness of the grasses upon which they fed, and prevented the blunder of publishing them as a desert. These plains will not only be capable of furnishing the stock and wool needed for a dense population of the Territory, but also for a large part of the people of the sontinent."

SCALE OF PRICES TO HE ESTABLISHED. Some special orders have been issued to General McCollege and with a few days, instructing him to appoint a military board, to fix a table of prices which the inhabitants may charge for a raticles. If they refuse, whatever is wanted, is to be seized without payment. The property of securious of the sontinent."

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTHME MORROE, August 10.—The steam transport Knokkerbocker, with 346 sick and wounded from the heapital at Harrison's Landing, left Fortress Monroe at noon to-day for Baltimore. They consist of the sick and wounded k from the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Sevents, Eighth, Ninth, and Twelth Pennsylvanis Reserves: the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Massachusette, the First Michigan, Second Malne, and the Fifth, Tenth, and Twenty-fifth New York.

Some rumors are affoat here in regard to the safety and quiet of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, but nothing of much importance has yet transpired. The Union plokets have been twice driven in within the past week, the first time near Norfolk.

mouth, but nothing of much importance has yet transpired. The Union plokets have been twice driven in within the past week, the first time near Norfolk.

The steamship Baltimore, Capi. R. Pritchard, arrived to-day from Beaufort, North Carolina, and reports all quiet in that vicinity. The United States outter Forward and gunboat Mount Vernon were among the vessels there. On the 9th, the gunboat Cambridge left Beaufort for the blocksding squadron off Wilmington. Capi. Pritchard reports that yesterday he passed a large propeller, British built, steering eastward. She showed no colors. She was thought to resemble the "Modern Greece," which got aground while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She looked suspicious.

at Wilmington. She looked suspicious.

Capture of amother British Stemmer—
From Mobile—Deserters from Fert
Morgan.

Naw York, Aug. 11.—Port Royal dates to
the 7th instant, state that the gunboat Madilla
had captured the British steamer Ladona while
trying to run the blockade. She had been
previously struck whilst trying to run by Fort
Pulaski. She has a heavy cargo.

A letter dated off Mobile, 31st ult., reports
that six men had deserted from Fort Morgan,
reaching the frigute Susquebanna with considerable risk. They had all their arms and
accontinements, and agreed to shoot each other
rather than be recaptured by the rabels. They
report the strength of the garrison at Fort
Morgan at irom six to eight hundred men,
many of whom are foreigners, and but little
resistance would be made by two thirds of the
garrison to our forces. Two companies of light
artillery, who skedaddled from Shilob, garrison
Fort Gaines.

General Bragg at the Head of Thirty

Thousand Rebels.

NASHVILEA, Aug. 9.—Gen. Bragg is in command of 30,000 rebel troops at Battle creek.

Three rebels were hung in Alabama recently for the murder of two Union soldiers.

Col. Wynkoop, with 180 cavalry, surprised 700 of the rebel Col. Forrest's men on Monday, near Sparia. Col. Wynkoop withdraw after losing one man and killing thirty rebels.

Mixchange of Loyal Tennesseeans.

Nasnville, Aug. 9.—The Union says Gov.
Johnson has been authorized by the Secretary
of War to release the disloyal Tennesseeans
who are prisoners at the North, and to exchange other prisoners for loyal Tennesseeans
imprisoned at the South. Ex-Gov. Campbell is
appointed commissioner, and goes North to-

New York, Aug. 11.—The barque Reindeer reports that the British steamship Scotis, with a cargo of arms for the rebels, sailed from Barbadoes for Nassan, July 15th, and when going out of the harbor hoisted the rebel rag.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Plymouth, N. C., July 27, says: "The only unpleasant feature connected with the administration of affairs here is the treatment of the slaves whe come within the lines. They have come in large numbers, and have been banded together and driven out of camp. Gov. Stanly, in his speech when here, said that by taking the cast he allegiance parsons could always get their slaves. On the strength of this, a rebel sent the other day two or three men after some of his slaves. They found them, tied them, made an example of them, by parading them through the town, boasting that they had not taken the oath, and had got their slaves for all that. Slaves turned back to their owners are only like so many sheep for the slamphter. In the name of humanity, what is the use of the new article of war prohibiting the return of slaves by officers in the army? Is a military law to be so applied in this war as to allow a four-horse team to go right through it."

when will set off at once? These men bail from almost every Etate, and have fallen from the exposure incident to long marches, to the malaria of swamps, and constant watching on the battlements of the country, and now they with their shackles on, and allowed to be captered and brought back to bondage! A poor track and allowed to be captered and brought back to bondage! A poor with their stackles on, and allowed to be captured and brought back to bondage! A poor fellow, who had been used as a rebel mailtoarrier, conceived the idea of coming into camp with the mail on his back. Instead of being rewarded by a refuge within the camp, he was returned to bondage. Whole droves of poor been banded together and sent back! In the ame of God and the Union, is this right? I understand this state of things is not so much this listly of the captain commanding the town as of Gov. Stanly, who is, it appears, both Governor and General.

The policy adopted by Col. Hawkins, when the commanded this post, was preductive only of benefits. He employed the soldiers at their legitimate business, and the 'contrabanda,' in the light will be continued to be legitimate business, and the 'contrabanda,' in the light will be continued to be legitimate business and the 'contrabanda,' in the light will be continued to be legitimate business and the 'contrabanda,' in the light will be the legit and the legit will be a same

legitimate business, and the 'contrabands,' in-stead of being sent back or allowed to be brought back, were employed to build fortifi-cations, dig ditches, make roads, and do all the other fatigue work of the post. This saved the health of the troops, and used the contrabands against the enemy and not for him."

IONORANCE OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.—I had a pass from the provoet marshal which I used daily, and which was necessary to pass me through the lines, and during the two months which I spent in Tuscalcoes I never found a private who could read it. Now and then I found a sergeant, eccasionally a Heutenant, and more generally captains could read it. Reading seemed to be a necessary prerequisite for a captaincy. I will here take occasion to give you the particulars of an occurrence which was witnessed by my informant. He said, as a minister of the gospel was conducting the services but a few Sabbaths since, in a military camp fear the city, he took occasion to read to the said, as a minister of the gospet was conducting the services but a few Sabbaths since, in a military camp dear the city, he took occasion to read te the troops (for their consolation in these times of want and starvation) the ninth chapter of St. Luke, in which is narrated the miracle of Christ feeding the multitude, and when he came to the 16th verse, which read as follows: "When he took the five loaves and two fabres, and looked up to Heaven, he blessed them and brake and gave to the disciples to sup before the multitude, (which was about 5,000.) And they did eat and were all filled; and there was taken up of fragments that remained twelve baskets." After he had thus concluded, a stalwart and rustic butter-nut-clad individual screeched out at the top of his voice, saying, "Bully for Christ! I wish we had him for our commissary instead of old John Sheldon, the d—d ettingy old brute!"—Corinih Correspondence Checkmati Commercial

The Missouri Republican gives a description of three powerful, impregnable iron-clad gunboats contracted for by the United States Government for service in the Mississippi—the Chillicothe, Indianoia, and Tuccumbia, now building and nearly completed, the two former at Cincinnati and the latter at New Albany, Indianoia, under a contract with Cantain Joseph

SCALE OF PRICES TO HE ESTABLISHED. -- SOM

GRAND WAR MEETING.

This evening, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock, p. before Lyceum Hall, Alexandria, Vs. Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, United States Senator, of Cansas: Hon, Mr. Harlan, United States Sen-Murdy, of Kentucky; Col. Gregory, of Phila-delphia; Hon. J. C. Underwood, of Virginia; Col. Lowry, of New York; Hon. L. E. Chitten den, Register of United States Treasury ; Gil-bert S. Minor, Hon. Jas. T. Close, and Jefferson

Tacy, of Alexandria, will address the meeting. Omnibuses leave the corner of Seventh street

boat. Fare through, 25 cents.

A splendid band has been seen erything done that will tend to make the meet ing one of unusual interest.

We feel assured that the demonstration will be worthy the sterling Union men who have been instrumental in getting it up.

Instructions Relative to the Order to Pre-vent the Evasion of Military Duty, &c.

Was DEFARMENT,
Washington, D. C. August 11, 1862.
To Military Commandants, Provost Marshals,
United States Marshals, and Polico Officers:
You will receive, herewith, an order of the You will receive, herewith, an order of the War Department to prevent the avaion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal parties, dated the eighth day of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and dispersion in the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and to guard you in its execution the following instructions are to he observed:

its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

1st. The order comprises two classes of persons, viz: Those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfers with the transit from State to State of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose in to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State. 2d. Any person detained may be released out giving bounds to the United States with sufficient security in the sum of one thousand dollars conditional for the performance of military duty if he should be drafted, or the providing a proper substitute.

2d. Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

4th You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, as to avoid exign annovance or trouble to

and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any person excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their

ovade the performance of the respective States country.

5th. The governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own cluizens dealring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. C. Turner,

Judge Advocate.

NEWS ITEMS.

At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Conn., Hon. Daniel P. Tyler was introduced as a grandson of old Gen. Putnam of the Revolution. "I wish," said Mr. Tyler, "I were a worthier son of my illustrious grandfather; I always meau to stick to what I say; my old grandfather never backed out but once, and then he brought the enemy with him," alluding to his exploit in the wolf's den.

exploit in the wolf's den.
Germany has produced a substitute for gun
powder in the form of starch and nitrio acid.
It is stated that its projectile force is greates
than that of the common powder, and as it is
not explosive before its ingredients are mixed,
it is more safe and convenient for use. The
Prussian and Austrian armies are, it is said, to
adopt it, and no more "villainous salipetre"
need be dug from the earth.

The War Menting.—A great war meeting was beld at Washington yesterday afternoon, the President being present. The resolutions were very spirited, and from some of them, and those most loudly obsered, it may be gathered that the people even of the District of Columbia are in advance of the Administration—so far as vigoraus and stringent measures are concerned.—Bridgeport (Conn.) A Good Joke.—Referring to a typographical

error in an announcement of a recent meeting in which Judge Russell of Boston was to par-ticipate, he said, on rising to make his speech, that "he had read in the papers that Mrs.

will be exempted. Feople, therefore, who tunto their physicians to get certificates of physical unfitness to "shoulder arms" waste their time and breath in vain.—Albany Ev. Journal.

time and breath in vain.—Albany Ev. Journal.

Eleast inco-Clab Monitors Building in this circle.

Orre.—We learn on inquiry that not less than eight iron-clad ships, most of them Monitors, are now in hand in this city and vicinity alone. Two of these are very large vessels, and will not be ready for some time; but one of the new Monitors will be ready in a few days one is promised by the lat of September, and an other, in Captain Ericason's hands, is to be ready in thirty days.

On all these ships the work is going night and day alike. On one, we ascertained that four hundred men are constantly employed, one set of four hundred working by day and another all night.

one set of four hundred working by day and another all night.

The work is pressed on as fast as possible; and doubtiess the Ordnance Department will have the armaments ready to put on board the moment the ships are completed. With such a fleet of Monitors, all staunch and sea-going vessels, we shall make short work with the enemy on the coast.—N. Y. Post of Saturday.

The CITIZENS OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The CITIZENS OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.

We have been authorised to invite the citizens of this town to make an early and liberal contribution of monay in aid of the National Administration in its efforts to terminate the Southern rebellion. There are many reasons why we should do so. Our proximity to the sext of Government, the large sume which have been apprepriated by Congress for the improvement of our town, the protection of its property, and the preservation of the property in the property of the property in the property of the p

the furieses of the week of the condary considerations.

These are, however, but secondary considerations and we need not present motives and principles or higher character, and the condition of the condition o

Linion.

Every citizen of the town is respecifully requested to call at the Farmers' & Machanics' Bank, the Bank of Commerce, or on the Clerk at the Town Hail, and subscribe and pay such sume as their means will allow, which will in due season be placed at the disposal of the Government. This opportunity will offorded until the 18th instant, when all, who may not have subscribed, will be waited upon personally for contributions by persons duly authorized to

have second the contributions by Contributions by Very respectfully, Wenkey Addison, MENRY ADDISON, MENRY ADDISON, MENRY ADDISON, W.M. H. EDES, JUDSON MITCHELL, EVAN LYONS, GEO. W. BEALL, JOFFFE LIBBET, Constitutions of the contribution of the co

GRORESTOWN, D. C., August 11, 1802.